

R8 LPPW Brochure Content

Brownfields

EPA funding helps clean up lead contamination: Spirit Lake Tribe cleans up 12 buildings with lead, asbestos and other hazardous contaminants

EPA recognized the Spirit Lake Nation in North Dakota for cleaning up 12 lead and asbestos contaminated brownfields sites this summer, funded with \$229,146 in EPA grants. The presence of abandoned, lead-paint contaminated structures on the reservation increases risk of community members' exposure to lead. EPA has provided over \$1.4 million in federal funding to support the cleanup of Spirit Lake Brownfields sites.



Brownfields Cleanup, Spirit Lake Reservation: This property contained an abandoned building contaminated with asbestos, lead-based paint and lead in the soil.



Peeling lead-based paint and lead-contaminated soil.



After the Spirit Lake Brownfields Cleanup funded by an EPA Brownfields grant, the building and the topsoil were removed, clean fill replaced the surface layers, and the property is now ready for new housing.

Colorado Smelter Superfund Site:

EPA increases funding and accelerates cleanup at Colorado Smelter Superfund site

EPA listed the Colorado Smelter, a silver and lead smelter operated in Pueblo, Colorado from 1883 to 1908, on the National Priorities List in December 2014. The site was listed due to high levels of arsenic and lead identified in smelter slag, in neighborhood soils and at approximately 1,700 residential properties both indoors and in yards.

This summer, EPA announced \$15 million a year for the next 5 years will be used to accelerate the cleanup of the Colorado Smelter Superfund site. The additional funding will speed up the sampling and cleanup activities in the residential area of the site and should result in the completion of the cleanup about six years sooner than previously estimated. EPA's work will help to significantly lower blood lead levels particularly in children, who are most vulnerable to the harmful effects of lead poisoning.

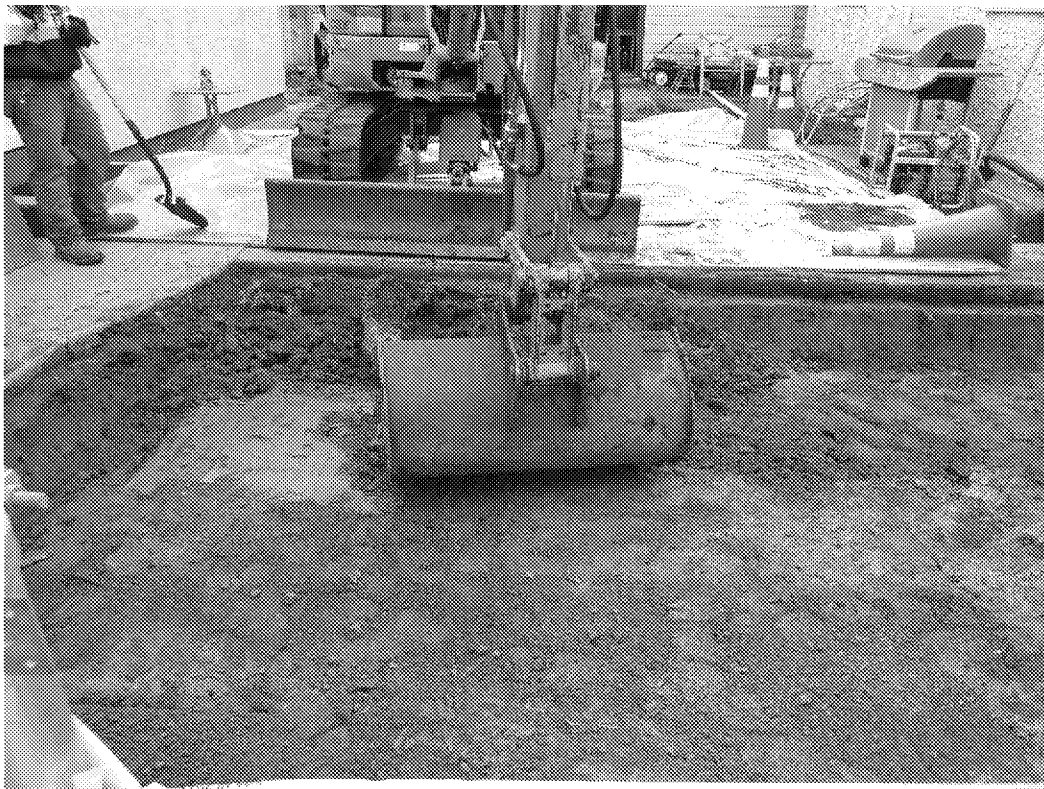
In addition to accelerating the cleanup at the Smelter site, EPA has provided over \$500,000 since 2014 to the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment for lead investigations, health education and outreach, blood lead screenings and in-home lead risk assessments.



Historic photo of the Colorado Smelter.



Colorado Smelter cleanup crews dig out contaminated soil as part of the Colorado Smelter residential cleanup.



Colorado Smelter cleanup crews excavate contaminated soil from a residential property in Pueblo, CO.



Colorado Smelter cleanup crews excavate contaminated soil from a residential property in Pueblo, CO.

Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site

The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area site is in Butte, Montana. Dating back to the 1800s, mining wastes were dumped into streams and wetlands near mining operations. These activities contaminated soil, groundwater and surface water with heavy metals. In 1982, EPA proposed the Silver Bow Creek be added to the National Priority List (NPL) and it was listed as a Superfund site in 1983. The Butte Area was added to Silver Bow Creek site in 1987. From 1988 to 2005, EPA completed several removal actions to clean up areas around former smelter sites, mine waste dumps, railroad beds, stream banks and channels, and residential yards to address immediate human health and environmental risks.

As part of the ongoing clean up at the Butte-Silver Bow site, the Residential Metals Abatement Program under EPA oversight continues to conduct assessments and abatements of residential yards and inside homes. In 2017, the program completed 132 projects. The projects consisted of 30 soil abatements, 99 residential attic abatements, and 3 interior dust abatements. Children live or frequently visit most of the residences where abatement activities occurred. Over 400 children were tested and less than 0.02% had elevated blood lead as defined by the Centers for Disease Control.

In 2017, the program completed 200 environmental assessments which provided targets for 2018 projects. In 2018, 180 assessments and 86 abatements have been completed and 800 flyers and postcards have been sent out thus far. Approximately 75% of 3700 homes have been assessed and or abated to date.



Attic abatement



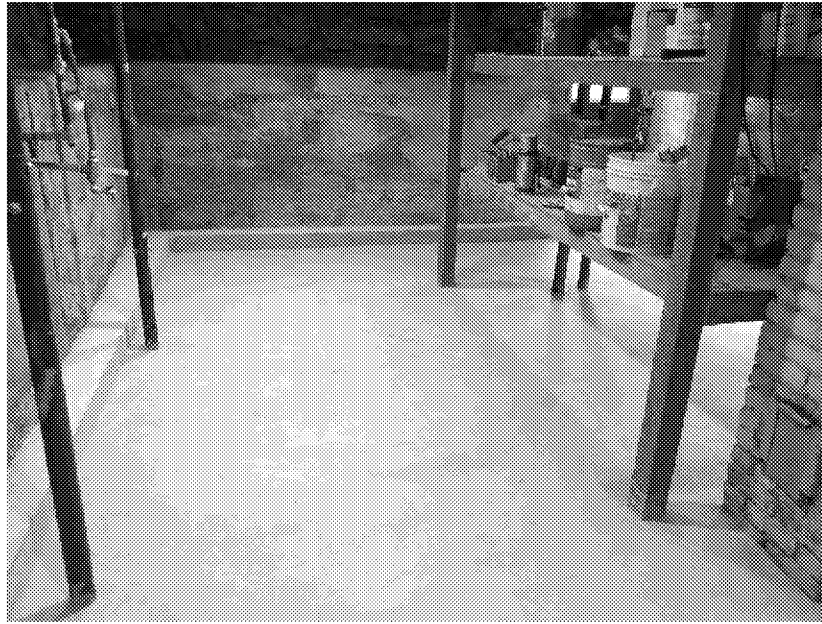
Before contaminated soil removal and yard replacement



After contaminated soil removal and yard replacement



Before capping and enclosing contamination in basement



After capping and enclosing contamination in basement

Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site, Anaconda, Montana

The 300-square-mile Anaconda Co. Smelter site is located at the southern end of the Deer Lodge Valley in Montana, at and near the location of the former Anaconda Copper Mining Company (ACM) ore processing facilities. Operations at the Anaconda Smelter ceased in 1980 and the smelter facilities were dismantled soon thereafter. Over a century of milling and smelting operations, high concentrations of arsenic, lead, copper, cadmium, and zinc were produced. These wastes contaminated soil, groundwater and surface water with hazardous chemicals. In September 1983, EPA placed the Anaconda Co. Smelter site on the Superfund National Priorities List to address the contamination.

Since 2016, approximately 1,000 yards in Anaconda and the site area have been remediated for lead and arsenic and another 1,000 yards are expected to be remediated over the next 3 years. EPA has completed sampling of school interiors (class rooms, hallways, entries and attics) and they are all clean. EPA also sampled vegetable and fruits from 36 urban gardens. Results are pending.



School dust sampling



School dust sampling

Denver Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Place-Based Initiative

The Denver Lead Place-Based Initiative aims to protect vulnerable populations from exposure to lead-based paint hazards in a geographic area. EPA is reaching out to increase public awareness of EPA's Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule and to increase public demand for lead-safe renovations. In addition, EPA is helping the regulated community to comply by providing compliance assistance. EPA is inspecting work sites to ensure that renovators work in a lead-safe manner when disturbing paint in pre-

1978 homes and child-occupied facilities.

- EPA conducted 61 lead inspections which resulted in 32 enforcement actions, 10 penalty orders totaling over \$100,000 in fines, and a supplemental environmental project resulting in lead-based paint testing.
- EPA aired a series of public service announcement videos on English and Spanish-speaking television stations, on news station websites, and via a targeted email campaign, as well as publishing lead poisoning prevention awareness ads in local newspapers.
- EPA worked with the City and County of Denver building permitting department to get the word out on the Lead RRP Rule and lead-based paint testing to renovators and contractors.
- EPA worked with the State of Colorado's Department of Public Health and Environment to promote lead poisoning prevention through their child care regulations and child care inspections.